O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI
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O‘zMU XABARLARI
ВЕСТНИК НУУз
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MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY UNIVERSITETI ILMIY JURNALI

Bosh muharrir:
Bosh muharrir o‘rinbosari:
Y.S.ERGASHOV – t-m.f.d., professor.
R.X. SHIRINOVA – fil.f.d., professor

Tahrir hay‘ati:
Uturudarov A. – f.f.n., prof.
Pardayev Z.A. – fil.f.f.d., PhD.

Ma’al ko‘rib: Z.A. PARDAYEV

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BEGINNING OF THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH ECONOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

Historical evidence suggests that the fate of England after the accession of William the Conqueror for a long time intertwined with the fate of France. The main events of the conquest were the Battle of Hastings and the coronation of William as king of England. The subjugation of England by the Normans was completed by 1070-1075. Because of the conquest, the classical forms of feudalism and military-system, created centralized a state with strong royal power.

Key words: terminology, linguistic compromise, Old French words, lexeme, native English words, borrowed words.

НАЧАЛА ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ АНГЛОЗЫЧНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРMINОЛОГИИ

Аннотация

Исторические данные свидетельствуют о том, что судьба Англии после возвращения Вильгельма Завоевателя долгое время переплеталась с судьбой Франции. Главными событиями завоевания стали битва при Гастингсе и коронация Вильгельма королем Англии. Победа Англичан норманнов завершилась в 1070-1075 гг. В результате завоевания классические формы феодализма и военной системы создали централизованное государство с сильной королевской властью.

Ключевые слова: терминология, языковый компромисс, старофранцузские слова, лексема, родные английские слова, заимствованные слова.

INGLIS IQTISODIY TERMINOLOGIYASINI SHAILLANISH BOSIQCHI

Аномотия

Тарихий дильлар атан кўрсатилади, Ултирм бошқичги қошғиллашганда кейин Английдаги тақти узоқ вақт давомидан Франция тақти бири хаббарчас бўлгувчи. Фаъриқий ифодалар хаббарчаги ном ва жора ҳажматига кўп ва дастлиki ва даражада. Английдаги норманнлар томонидан бўлсатиб 1070-1075 йилларда юққиларди. Босиқчилик тўлиқ феodal-барбари таркибига кяниқ жиҳатига кўп ва дастларди. Кўлдир бошқарув: терминология, лингвистик номоро, қосмачи французча бошқарув, телесма, муаллиф ватанчича бошқарув, оларни мисол-

Introduction. The country's orientation towards continental Europe and its involvement in European politics has sharply increased, while traditional ties with Scandinavia have weakened. The conquest also had a significant impact on the development of English culture and language.

Because of the adaptation of the northern French state and social institutions to the Anglo-Saxon legal tradition, the system of the Anglo-Norman monarchy was formed, which lasted until the middle of the 12th century, which formed the basis of the medieval English state.

Literature review. The invasion of the Norman feudal lords in 1066 introduced into the Old English language a powerful new lexical layer of the so-called Normanisms - words dating back to the Norman-French dialect of the Old French language spoken by the conquerors. For a long time, Norman French remained in England the language of the church, administration, and upper classes. However, the conquerors were too few to impose their language unchanged on the country. Gradually, medium and small landowners, who belonged largely to the indigenous population of the country, the Anglo-Saxons, are becoming more important.

Instead of the dominance of the Norman French language, a kind of "linguistic compromise" is gradually taking shape, the result of which is a language approaching that which we call English. But the Norman-French language of the ruling class receded slowly; only in 1362 was English introduced into legal proceedings, in 1385 teaching in Norman-French was discontinued and English was introduced, and from 1483 parliamentary laws began to be published in English. -Although the basic language of English remained Germanic, it included such a huge number of Old French words that it becomes a mixed language.

Research methodology. The process of penetration of Old French words continues from about 1200 until the end of the Middle English period, but reaches its apogee between 1250-1400, i.e. from the middle of the 13th century to the beginning of the 15th century.

Features of the beginning of the formation of the analyzed industry in the English language

According to the historical dictionaries used, the system of the English term field "personed management" included the English lexeme staff (non-production personnel), first recorded in written monographs in 725 (VIII century) and was transformed from the Old English word staf. The wordy terms, which have native English words in their composition, should include those lexemes, which include more than one word.

Thus, the English term job bidding (куйма ва наққошу мисли) contains the lexeme job (работа), the origin of which is explained by dictionaries as uncertain: it may have had a colloquial meaning before it appeared in the literature, but it is believed that job came from the word gob, which was borrowed into English from Gaulish or Irish in 1400 (XV century).

The "second" component --- ate into o - bidding--- (куйма ва наққошу мисли) included in - of the verbose term job bidding (куйма ва наққошу мисли) was converted from the Old English verb beodon, the date of fixation of which falls on
1600 year (11th century) A later form of bid (кілама), recorded in 1225 (13th century) The word building itself is formed using the suffix -під.

Middle Ages
In the compound term building tablet (готова реєстрація), the word building is derived from the Old English verb mannan, an earlier form of which is man is recorded in 1122 (XII century).

The very word building (готова реєстрація чесно), is dated 1633 (XVII century). The word tablet (табло, таблича), is derived from the Old English tabule, which in turn was converted from the Latin word tabula and was first recorded in 980.

The study notes a large number of borrowed lexemes from Latin and French. These lexemes include the following single-word and compound types:

- The word absenteeism (абсансія), borrowed from the Old French language by the word absent - and was first noted in 1382 (XIV century).
- The word⊂(петиція) is from the Latin word applicant and is fixed in 1485 (XV century).
- Corporate (корпоративна) is from the Latin word corporatus and is recorded in English in 1398 (XIV century).
- Culture (культура) is derived from the Latin word cultura. The date of fixation of this word falls on 1420 (XV century).
- Job posting (обоювання вакансії) - posting, - posі + ing, derived from the Old English word post (поступ, відступ), adapted from the Latin word postis. The word was recorded in 1559 (XVI century). The word seniority (продовження служби) from the Latin word senioritas.

- The term trains (паровози) was recorded in 1477 (XV century), the word is adapted from the French train, and it, in turn, goes back to the Latin word trenum. The one-word term turnover (штучна вага) - 1600 (XVII century) incorporates two root stems turn and over. Turn (поворот) is derived from the French word toar, over (перед, зверху) is derived from the Old English form over, which appeared in the XI-XII century.
- Wage rate (заробітна плата) - 1730 (XVIII century), from the old French word wage. Rate (рівень, розмір) is mentioned in 1472 (XV century), derived from the French word rate, in turn, the word is adapted from the Latin word ratio.
- Participation (участія) is from the Latin word participatio, and the French word goes back to the Latin participare, which means "to share." The same can be said about the term puzzle (сюрприз, шаховий) from the Latin word puzzle.

- The terms recruiting (найбільші, сюрприз, шаховий) are formed from the French word recrue, where the addition of word-building suffixes -ing and -ment is also observed.

Analysis and results. It should be noted that the dates of fixation of these lexemes are different, the lexeme recruiting was recorded in 1646 (XVII century), and the lexeme recruitment was recorded in 1824 (XIX century).
more than a thousand years. Then, from the 9th century to the 13th century, as well as in the 18th century, as evidenced by historical data in the analyzed historical dictionaries, there is a complete absence of the appearance of words in the term field under study. However, in the XIV and XV centuries, a large number of lexemes were recorded. Obviously, this historical period in the history of the English language is associated with the progressive development of social relations, which is reflected in the vocabulary.

It should be noted that the field was most intensively filled with words in the 16th, 17th and 19th centuries. Particularly it should be singled out the XIX century. In world history, this century is characterized by the highest rise in the development of scientific and technological progress, which entailed the rapid development of production relations. As a result - the appearance in the language of lexical units denoting the social and professional relations of people involved in production. Referring to the data of modern historical dictionaries, it can be argued that the 20th century is marked by only one lexeme outplacement.

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